together with the long and divergent horn cores, must have given to the living animal a most bizarre appearance. It is an interesting fact that this animal, though a Perissodactyle, agrees with the Artiodactyla in the nineteen dorso-lumbar vertebrae, of which seventeen bear ribs.

The genus further agrees with the Artiodactyles, in the structure of the carpus. The toes of the fore-limb are four, those of the hind-limb three; but while the hind-limb is undoubtedly Perissodactyle in the arrangement of its component parts, the fore-limb shows a hint of an Artiodactyle mode of structure. This limb is paraxonic, the axis of the limb passing between, the two middle digits. It may be that this genus represents more nearly than any other Perissodactyle or Artiodactyle the primitive stem from which both have diverged, though, of course, it is not old enough to be very near to the actual ancestor. The molar dentition is the typical one; the incisors seem to vary as to their presence or absence, and, if present, in their numbers. In comparing the older with the more recent forms it is noteworthy that there has been an increase of size exactly as there has been during the evolution of the Camels and some other groups of Ungulates. As steady mentioned, the size of the horn cores also increases until it culminates in the extraordinary species, *T. platyceras* and *T. ramosum,* in which these are tialf as long as the skull, flattened in form, and connected at their bases by a "web" of bone. Arrived at this amount of specialisation the genus *Titanotherium* apparently exhausted its capacities for modification and ceased to be. The many generic names may be explained by sexual differences on the one band and an incomplete knowledge of connecting links on the other.[1]

PaLaeosyops is somewhat like a Tapir in build, the skull especially resembling that of the Tapir. As in *Titanotherium* the molar teeth, instead of having an outer wall formed by fused cusps, iiave a W-shaped outer wall on one

side and two or one cusps on the opposite side. It is, moreover, an Eocene form, and **ia** corresponcbnee with, its greater age is more primitive in some of stracfctrre, fox example, in the absence of horns and in full Cental formula. The fore-limbs are four-toed, the hind